

8
REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

1858.

HARRISBURG:

A. Boyd Hamilton, Printer, 75 Market Street.

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ANNUAL REPORT
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Officers of the Hospital.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.,
JOHN L. ATLEE, M. D.,
JACOB R. EBY,
HAMILTON ALRICKS,
GEORGE DOCK, M. D.,
ALFRED M. GREEN, M. D.,
A. J. JONES,
A. O. HESTER,
A. G. WATERMAN.


SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN—JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS—WILLIAM R. DE WITT, JR., M. D.
S. S. SCHULTZ, M. D.

STEWARD—JOEL HINCKLEY.

MATRON—MARY ANN WILT.

TREASURER—JOHN A. WEIR, Harrisburg.

 All Communications relative to the admission, &c., of patients, to be addressed to DR. CURWEN, Harrisburg, Penn.



MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Harrisburg, January 20, 1859. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit the eighth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, together with a report of the Superintendent and Treasurer to the Trustees of said institution.

WM. F. PACKER

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM F. PACKER,

Governor of the State of Pennsylvania :

In obedience to the requirements of the by-laws of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, the undersigned, members of the Board of Trustees, respectfully submit to you their eighth annual report :

During the year 1858, one hundred and fifty-one patients have been admitted into the institution, and one hundred and thirty-four have been discharged or died, leaving two hundred and sixty-seven under care at the close of the year. Of those remaining in the Hospital, one hundred and nineteen are supported by their friends, and one hundred and forty-eight by the public authorities. The entire number under care during the year was four hundred and one. Of those discharged during the same period, thirty-six were cured, thirty improved, fifty-four were stationary and fourteen died.

Of the patients now in the Hospital, one hundred and fifty are males, and one hundred and seventeen are females. It is thus shown that while there is still room for thirty-three more of the large number of females afflicted with insanity and suffering from the want of treatment, in nearly every section of the State, the wards appropriated to men, are as full as can with propriety be allowed, or as it was ever intended they should be.

This complete filling up of the male wards has compelled the Board of Trustees to look forward to the very early period, when they will be compelled by the law organizing the institution, to discriminate in the character of those who are received. As the law now stands they have no discretion in the matter. The indigent insane are always to have the preference, and recent cases are to be received before those of long standing, while the number from the different counties is to be in the ratio of their insane population. It is greatly to be regretted that there should ever be difficulty experienced, by any class of our citizens, in finding, promptly, accommodations of the best kind for the treatment of this—one of the saddest of all human maladies. No argument ought to be required at the present day to prove that it is to the best interests of every State, to provide ample means of a high-character for the cure and treatment of all her insane ; to restore them to society and to usefulness, if that is possible, and if that may not be, at least to shield them from a cruel exposure of their infirmities—to remove the worst features of

their disease, and to protect the community from the dangers incident to such irresponsible persons being allowed to be at large.

An enlightened public sentiment in this State, having long since pronounced against the policy of having her insane provided for in private establishments like those so common in other countries, it would seem only reasonable that the Legislature should make adequate provision for the accommodation of all who are so unfortunate as to require hospital treatment. Every one who is familiar with the care received by the insane in most county poor houses must be convinced that these receptacles are not the place for any portion of our fellow beings, who are suffering from a disease, which, more than any other, requires enlightened and humane treatment. No poor house can be a suitable place for the treatment of insanity, unless the number of patients is sufficiently large to justify their being placed under the immediate care of a properly qualified medical officer, with all the advantages of a modern hospital building and organization. Although the first cost of such arrangements are greater, the results will in the end prove most satisfactory to any enlightened community.

The first mode of relief to the central institution at the seat of government which naturally suggests itself, is an increased provision for the insane in the western portion of the State, to which this Board has on other occasions made reference, and which they would again recommend to the favorable consideration of the proper authorities. The saving of a long journey to a sick patient, is an important consideration, and the economy of having the insane treated in institutions within a reasonable distance of their own homes, is self-evident.

During the past year, seven patients have been received from the penal institutions of the State. Enlarged experience in reference to this class of cases, confirms this Board in their opinions, given on previous occasions, that it can very rarely be justifiable, to introduce into a hospital for the insane and intended for the reception of all classes of our fellow-citizens—individuals convicted of crimes, and who have become insane after entering a prison, or persons of a dangerous character, who have been acquitted of high charges on the ground of insanity. Many of these are at all times dangerous to those about them—often distinguished for their ingenuity in house breaking, and on many accounts peculiarly undesirable in a community of persons who have never been exposed to such associations. Cases of this kind are almost certain to escape, and are rarely recovered, so that the whole community have a right to ask that they shall not be exposed to the dangers incident to their being at liberty. Proper provision for the care and treatment of such cases should be made within the prison walls, or as has been done in a neighboring State, a building properly arranged should be prepared for this specific purpose in immediate proximity to one of our penitentiaries, and to which all

mitable cases should be promptly sent, and retained till cured of their insanity, for it could never have been intended that an attack of sickness occurring in prison, should relieve a convict of any portion of his sentence.

From the report of the treasurer herewith submitted, it will be seen that by a rigid system of economy, the reduced appropriation of the last year, has been found sufficient to maintain the institution, and to make many necessary improvements about the grounds and buildings. The Board believe that with equal care in the disbursements for the coming year, a like appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, may be made to provide for the payment of salaries, the support of the house, for a renewal of certain portions of the furniture and fixtures, and for such repairs and improvements about the establishment, as are indispensable for the safety and comfort of the patients, and the preservation of the buildings.

The amount of outstanding debts from counties and townships continues steadily to increase, and as has been stated in previous reports, interferes materially with the financial management of the institution. Certain legislative enactments would at once remove this difficulty, and to this subject the Board of Trustees would again earnestly solicit attention.

For further details of the operations of the Hospital during the past year, the Board of Trustees refer to the interesting report of the Superintendent, who continues to watch over the best interests of the institution, with his accustomed ability and fidelity, and to which just reference has been made by all our predecessors.

In closing their present report, the Board of Trustees would again ask for this institution, devoted to the relief of human suffering, and in which every one of our citizens has a common interest—the same enlightened and liberal support, which it has heretofore received from the Executive and the Legislature, and to which its efficiency and prosperity are in no small degree attributable. They regard it as a monument to the benevolence and liberality of the State, in nearly every section of which its importance has been felt and acknowledged, and whatever tends to elevate its character or to extend its usefulness, confers a benefit upon the entire Commonwealth.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital :

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requisition of the by-laws, the eighth annual report of the operations of this hospital is herewith respectfully submitted.

A kind and gracious Providence has warded off from our household, during the year, the visitation of all severe diseases, and has abundantly blessed the means used for imparting light and hope to the dark and desponding, comfort to the sorrowing, and restoration to the wounded spirit.

The number of patients admitted during the year 1858, was one hundred and fifty-one; males ninety-seven, females fifty-four. The number discharged during the year 1858, was one hundred and thirty-four; males seventy-seven, females fifty-seven. Leaving in the hospital on December 31st, 1858, two hundred and sixty-seven patients; males one hundred and fifty, and females one hundred and seventeen.

The whole number under treatment during the year, was four hundred and one.

Of those discharged during the year, the number of

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Restored, was	25	11	36
Improved	18	12	30
Stationary	25	29	54
Died	9	5	14

This result added to that of former years, gives the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Restored	104	70	174
Improved	110	74	184
Stationary	162	115	277
Died	94	53	147
	470	312	782

The causes of death were, in four cases, epilepsy; one case, inflammation of the brain; in five cases, the exhaustion of chronic mania; and in four cases, disease of the brain.

The forms of mental disorder under which the patients were suffering at the time of their admission, may be arranged thus:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
mania acute.....	180	93	273
Do..chronic.....	176	97	273
Do..epileptic.....	31	10	41
Do..puerperal.....		15	15
monomania.....	21	6	27
melancholy.....	131	163	294
ementia.....	72	32	104
abecility.....	8	5	13
liocy.....	2	1	3
elirium.....	1	5	6
	622	427	1,049

PLACE OF BIRTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	470	339	809
England.....	10	12	22
Scotland.....	3		3
Ireland.....	57	37	94
Germany.....	46	17	63
Wales.....	7	6	13
Italy.....	1		1
Belgium.....	1		1
West Indies.....		1	1
Virginia.....	1	2	3
Maryland.....	5	1	6
New York.....	8	6	14
North Carolina.....	1		1
Ohio.....	1		1
Iowa.....	1		1
Louisiana.....		1	1
Maine.....	1	1	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
New Jersey.....	2		2
Connecticut.....	1		1
New Hampshire.....	1		1
Vermont.....	1	1	2
Delaware.....	1	2	3
Switzerland.....	1		1
France.....	1		1
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STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

11

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Dementia.....	72	32	104
Imbecility.....	8	5	13
Idiocy.....	2	1	3
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Germany.....	46	17	63
Wales.....	7	6	13
Ireland.....	1	1
Belgium.....	1	1
West Indies.....	1	1
Virginia.....	1	2	3
Maryland.....	5	1	6
New York.....	8	6	14
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Ohio.....	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	1	.....	1
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1
Maine.....	1	1	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
New Jersey.....	2	.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	1	1	2
Delaware.....	1	2	3
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1
Ireland.....	1	.....	1
	622	427	1,049

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

CAUSES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health	47	58	105
Domestic trouble.....	53	84	137
Grief.....		3	3
Millerism.....	1	3	4
Spiritual rappings.....	1		1
Excessive study.....	2	1	3
Disappointment.....	3		3
Over-exertion.....	10	2	12
Epilepsy.....	29	10	39
Fright.....	1	7	8
Intemperance.....	26	1	27
Religious excitement	4	2	6
Puerperal.....		30	30
Opium eating.....	1	1	2
Loss of sleep.....	2	1	3
Disease of the brain.....	7	1	8
Failure in business.....	2		2
Anxiety.....	3	1	4
Disordered menstruation.....		32	32
Injury of the head.....	7	3	10
Loss of money.....	4		4
Ill treatment.....	1	1	2
Masturbation.....	37	1	38
Excesses.....	10		10
Novel reading.....		2	2
Exposure to the sun.....	4		4
Want of occupation.....	1		1
Mortified pride.....	1		1
Politics.....	1		1
Not assigned.....	359	183	542
Pecuniary troubles.....	5		5
	622	427	1,049

SOCIAL CONDITION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	219	211	430
Widowed.....	28	54	82
Single.....	375	162	537
	622	427	1,049

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

13

AGE AT WHICH INSANITY WAS FIRST DEVELOPED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under ten years of age.....	6	6	12
Between 10 and 20.....	72	49	121
20 and 30.....	165	104	269
30 and 40.....	180	122	302
40 and 50.....	114	89	203
50 and 60.....	53	44	97
60 and 70.....	23	8	31
70 and 80.....	9	5	14
	622	427	1,049

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year.....	313	230	543
Two years.....	90	67	157
Three years.....	49	32	81
Four years.....	14	6	20
Five years.....	53	28	81
Six years.....	19	8	27
Seven years.....	9	5	14
Eight years.....	10	5	15
Nine years.....	5	2	7
Ten years.....	29	16	45
Eleven years.....	1	.....	1
Twelve years.....	5	4	9
Thirteen years.....	3	2	5
Fourteen years.....	1	3	4
Fifteen years.....	6	3	9
Sixteen years.....	1	1	2
Seventeen years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty years.....	7	11	18
Twenty-two years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	1	1	2
Twenty-seven years.....	1	1	2
Thirty-five years.....	1	2	3
Fifty years.....	1	.....	1
	622	427	1,049

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

OCCUPATION.

MALES.

Sailors.	2	Glass-blower.	1
Students.	7	Book-binder.	1
Farmers.	199	Boat-builder.	1
Tailors.	12	Plasterers.	2
Laborers.	156	Blacksmiths.	6
Apprentice.	1	Masons.	8
Brick-maker.	1	Weavers.	5
Coopers.	7	Livery stable-keeper.	1
Lumbermen.	4	Pedlers.	2
Umbrella-maker.	1	Painters.	4
Dyer.	2	Marines.	3
Tobaccoonists.	4	Artist.	1
Clerks.	11	Author.	1
Musieian.	1	Tinners.	3
Merehants.	22	Butchers.	4
Boatmen.	2	Millwright.	1
Saddlers.	2	Gold-beater.	1
Machinists.	2	Nailers.	3
Lawyers.	6	Paper-maker.	1
Stonecenter.	1	Miller.	2
Printers.	3	Coach-trimmer.	1
Wheelwrights.	3	Barber.	1
Moulder.	1	Dentist.	1
Cabinet-makers.	5	Gas-fitter.	1
Carpenters.	12	Engraver.	1
Clergymen.	4	Innkeeper.	1
Miners.	11	Soldier.	1
Teachers.	8	No occupation.	58
Physicians.	8		
Shoemakers.	13		

625

FEMALES.

Wife of Carpenter.	7	Wife of Clergymen.	4
Do.. Chairmaker.	1	Do.. Miner.	1
Do.. Miller.	3	Do.. Wheelwright.	1
Do.. Shoemaker.	7	Do.. Fuller.	1
Do.. Tailor.	2	Do.. Baker.	1
Do.. Mason.	3	Do.. Printer.	1
Do.. Engineer.	2	Domestics.	18
Do.. Physician.	5	Tailoress.	8
Do.. Pedler.	1	Seamstresses.	1
Do.. Lumbermen.	2	Housekeeper.	1
Do.. Farmer.	74	Teachers.	30
Do.. Lawyer.	1	Daughters of farmers.	1
Do.. Blacksmith.	5	Milliners.	1
Do.. Laborer.	34	No occupation.	179
Do.. Clerk.	8		
Do.. Merchant.	19		
Do.. Tanner.	2		

425

Excellent as our systems of education in general are, some defects in their practical operation require to be pointed out, in order that those who have the power may correct them. These errors arise from the neglect of hygienic measures, which are as applicable to mind as to the body; and without due regard to these, we fear the effect will be to deteriorate instead of invigorate the minds of the rising generation, and to lay the foundation of mental disorders.

The great tendency of the period is to over-exertion and stimulation in every department—the haste to be accounted learned, as well as the haste to be rich, and the moral of the fable of the hare and the tortoise, is more frequently neglected than heeded.

As a general thing children are sent to school too young, and if they manifest any evidences of smartness, they are encouraged and urged forward to a degree their powers are unable to bear; the number of their studies is increased, and so much imposed on them not only in school, but in preparation for school, that they are not able to take that amount of physical exercise which their age requires and demands.

Under ten years of age very little mental effort should be required of children, and they should be allowed a large amount of exercise, bodily health and strength being more necessary and desirable than any learning which, at that age, they may be supposed capable of acquiring.

But while mistakes are occasionally committed in urging onward children at this age, we are convinced an incalculable amount of injury is done to those who have passed the age of ten, and are preparing for that education which is designed to fit them for the more active duties of life. We are fully impressed with the belief, not only from our own experience, but by the reiterated testimony of others whose opportunities are much greater, that the youth of both sexes, between the ages of ten and twenty, are expected to perform duties much beyond what, in strict justice to discipline of mind and health of body, should ever be required of them.

The good old rule of what is worth doing, is worth well doing, is too much overlooked, and instead of laying deep and strong the foundations, and impressing on the mind carefully and thoroughly the fundamental principles, they are passed over hurriedly and slightly, and ever after the superstructure is found weak and defective, where it should be firm and steady. In addition to this, too much is required, and too many things are embraced in the course, so that it is impossible for the individual to give that time and attention which is necessary to a correct understanding of each, and thus a superficial and defective habit is formed, and the mind is unfitted for any steady continued process of thought.

But while the mind has been kept hour after hour thus engaged, now on one study, then on another, the body has been suffering the penalty of the

close confinement; the limbs and the back ache, the head feels heavy and dull, and an indescribable feeling of uneasiness and restlessness comes over the whole frame. This warning voice of nature, this demand for rest from mental effort and for exercise of body is unheeded, and the mind is goaded on in the vain hope that this condition will soon pass off. But the mind must necessarily be influenced by the condition of the body, and will partake, in some degree, of its listlessness and restlessness, and the greater the effort to confine the attention to the studies, the less will the individual be able to do.

Leaving out of account all physiological laws which are thus ruthlessly violated, it must be evident to every reflecting mind, that a repetition of such a state of things must inevitably result in injury either to the body or the mind, and probably to both. If with those whose minds are matured and fully trained to their work, it is found that six hours study in the day is as much as they can perform with profit, and without detriment to the bodily health, it is most certainly very unreasonable to require of those whose mental powers are just in process of development, and whose bodily organs are rapidly advancing in growth, to devote twelve or fifteen hours in the day to their studies and preparation.

Regular bodily exercise should be as much a part of every system of education, as the books from which the pupils are taught; and this exercise should be at such intervals in the day, that all the evil effects before mentioned may be obviated. For this end gymnastic exercises should be connected with every institution for the education of young men, and calisthenics exercises for young women.

But in order to render even these of any practical benefit, the course of studies should be materially altered, and the amount required of each in any given time be less, or the same studies extended over a greater period of time. The courses of study remaining as they now are, no time can be spared by those who are anxious to stand well in their classes to devote to any such exercises, every moment of their time being engrossed by their studies, and these continued not only during the day, but often far into the night, breaking up the sleep, and laying the foundation for most serious disease.

The predisposition to mental disease thus formed by over-exertion of the mind, and neglect of the bodily health, is so great that its importance deserves to be much more seriously considered and estimated by those having the direction of the studies of the young, because to them alone can the community look for such amendments in the course of studies as will remedy the evils. As a general rule too great a diversity of studies is required, and in many cases, part are of a class far beyond the capacity of those who are required to learn them. Those studies which would lead to a more intimate acquaintance with the ordinary duties of life, and the constant demands of a age essentially practical, are only slightly attended to, while the higher and

more abstruse studies, which can only be acquired by matured minds, after long and patient labor, are pressed upon the attention of those entirely incapacitated from understanding them.

Our water-works continue to give entire satisfaction. The Worthington steam pump which was put in place during the summer, and designed as an extra in case of accident or necessity for repairs in the other pump, has answered all the expectations entertained.

The road directed by the Board to be laid out to the rear of the Hospital, in place of that heretofore used, has been graded and in part macadamized, and has been found a very great advantage in every respect.

The enclosures rendered necessary by this change have all been made, and we have by this means been able to secure a remarkably fine park for deer, with trees, a great amount of bushes and young trees, and a fine stream of running water, and so protected by high fences as to be secure from all intrusion.

We will consider ourselves under lasting obligations to those who will place within our power the means of stocking it with deer from different parts of the State.

The improvement of the grounds around the Hospital still continues to engage a large share of time and attention, and we hope during the coming spring to have them laid out and planted so as to present an object of beauty and interest.

The farm has yielded an ample return for the labor bestowed upon it, and from our garden we had an abundant supply of the very finest vegetables in great variety, during the summer and autumn, and a sufficient store laid up for the whole winter. In addition to those used in their proper season, a very large quantity was carefully prepared and put up for winter use, and we are thus enabled to provide a much greater variety than when our main dependence was on winter vegetables alone.

Three evenings of each week during six months of the year, are devoted to lectures on a great variety of interesting subjects, with illustrative experiments and drawings, and to exhibitions of the magic lantern.

Viewing these as very important auxiliaries in the proper treatment of the insane, we have only to regret that we have not within our power the means of rendering them much more striking and impressive, by a greater variety of apparatus of different kinds. We hope the conviction will soon become general and clear to the minds of all, that these appliances, together with such others as are needful, to furnish healthful recreation of body during those periods of the year when the inclemency of the weather forbids outdoor exercise, are as much to be considered remedial measures as the food and the medicines.

Too little attention, we fear, has been given to the requirements of active physical exercise in the treatment of mental disorders. It is true, a certain number of male patients can be induced to assist on the farm, in the garden, and in other labor about the establishment, but by the majority it is looked upon as labor inuring to the advantage of the institution, and on this account very many abstain from participating in what they consider is not pecuniarily remunerative to themselves. Besides, there is a large class of men and a large class of the female patients who are physically incapacitated from any such labor, and to whose restoration active physical exercise regularly engaged in would very materially conduce. Moral and hygienic treatment, including under those terms every appliance which can be made available for diversion of the mind and healthy development and regulation of the body, are to a large class suffering from diseases of the nervous system, of infinitely more benefit than active medication, their disorder being caused by irregular or defective action of some one or more of the functions; and also, in those for whom remedial measures were especially required, their efficiency would be increased by the union with hygienic means, and at a certain stage of the convalescence, the substitution of one class of measures for another would expedite the restoration.

It must not be inferred from what has been said, that moral and hygienic measures are not used as auxiliaries, so far as our means will allow, but the plea is for much more extended and more diversified means, so as more readily to adapt them to the various cases, and to allow the employment of a great number in any one case where by repetition one becomes after a short time tiresome and repulsive, and the interest may be steadily maintained by passing from one to another.

The following newspapers have been received regularly during the year, and we would return our warmest acknowledgments to the editors and proprietors for their uniform courtesy, kindness and liberality:

Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.	Muncy Luminary.
Saturday Morning Post, Pittsburg.	Germantown Telegraph.
Weekly Union, do.	Pennsylvania Argus, Greensburg.
The Weekly Journal, do.	Record of the Times, Wilkesbarre.
People's Advocate, York.	Luzerne Union, do.
Republican, do.	Lebanon Advertiser.
Lewisburg Chronicle.	Huntingdon Globe.
Mining Register, Pottsville.	Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg.
Sunbury Gazette.	Farmers' and Miners' Journal, Lykens.
American Republican, West Chester.	Repository and Whig, Chambersburg.
Jeffersonian, do.	Valley Spirit, do.
Chester County Times, do.	Somerset Democrat.
New Castle Gazette.	Perry County Freeman.

Frederick Journal, New Castle.	Washington Reporter.
Yonkers Messenger.	Wayne County Herald.
Democrat and Sentinel, Ebensburg.	Crawford Democrat.
Frederick Spectator.	Crawford Journal.
Frederick Reporter.	Lehigh Register, Allentown.
Weekly Union, Lancaster.	Lewistown Gazette.
Frederick Intelligencer, do.	True Democrat, Lewistown.
Frederick Gazette.	Lycoming Gazette.
Frederick's Erie City Dispatch.	Juniata Sentinel.
Frederick Ledger.	Juniata Register.
Columbia Democrat, Bloomsburg.	Christian Instructor, monthly.
Frederick Compiler, Gettysburg.	Columbia Spy.
Frederick Arch Advocate, Harrisburg.	Armstrong Democrat.
Frederick Patriot and Union, do.	American Volunteer, Carlisle.
Frederick Weekly Telegraph, do.	

Miss Dix continues to place us under a debt of obligation, by her constant efforts to provide for the comfort, the instruction, and the amusement of our household.

We are also under renewed obligations to Hon. Simon Cameron, for valuable public documents, for seeds of a superior quality of vegetables, and for a South Down buck; to Hon. John C. Kunkel, for valuable public documents and seeds from the Patent office; to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, for a large and varied collection of their books; to Rev. James Colder, for an African monkey; to Jacob C. Moltz, for a large steam horn; to A. S. Winson, of Philadelphia, for a very beautiful copy of one of Landseer's best engravings, "The Free Kirk," framed; to James W. Queen, of Philadelphia, for a new variety of Kaleidoscope, and other interesting articles; to John Cline, of Harrisburg, for several fine fowls; to Hummel & Killinger, of Harrisburg, for a large pet gray squirrel; to Fager & Maeyer, of Harrisburg, for two fine squirrel cages; to the choirs of the First Presbyterian church, the Methodist church and the Bethel church, for their concerts of sacred music; to the State Capital band and the Saxonian band, for concerts of instrumental music; and to the clergymen of Harrisburg, and of other places, who have at different times favored our household with their ministrations.

Mrs. Wm. R. De Witt, Jr., and S. S. Schultz, assistant physicians, Joel Eckley, steward, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wilt, matron, have continued to discharge the duties of their respective stations with energy, zeal and fidelity, with a view to the best interests of the Hospital.

All connected with the Hospital in their respective spheres of duty, have faithfully and to the best of their ability, aided in the accomplishment of the great object for which the Hospital was established.

I cannot close this report without expressing to the members of the Board individually and collectively, my warmest acknowledgments for the uniform confidence, kindness and courtesy which they have at all times extended towards me.

From the review of the course of events during the past year, we are led to ascriptions of joy and gratitude to Him who ordereth all things well, and we look forward to the duties and trials of the year on which we have entered, with humble, hopeful and trustful confidence in His wisdom, guidance and direction.

JOHN CURWEN.

JANUARY 13, 1859.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

to the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to you a statement, in detail, of the receipts and expenditures of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1858, with the vouchers for all payments. Also the following summary of the same, with the Steward's report of the amount of orders issued, and to what purposes applied:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Appropriation received from the State.....	\$20,000 00
Revenue from Hospital, for board of patients and articles sold, &c	37,987 01
Balance in the treasury, December 31, 1857.....	1,751 61
Total receipts.....	<u>59,738 62</u>

Expenditures.

Cash paid salaries of officers.....	\$3,925 00
Cash paid Steward, for incidentals and sundry expenses.....	375 00
Cash paid orders of Steward, as set forth in his statement accompanying this report.....	57,941 31
Total amount of payments.....	<u>62,241 31</u>
Total amount of receipts.....	59,738 62
Amount due your Treasurer, December 31, 1858.....	<u>2,502 69</u>

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. WEIR, *Treasurer.*

HARRISBURG, *January* 13, 1859.

We, the subscribers, appointed to examine the account of John A. Weir, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, do certify that we have examined the same for the period embraced in the foregoing statement, viz: from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858, and find the same to be correct.

HAMILTON ALRICKS,

A. J. JONES.

HARRISBURG, *January* 13, 1859.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT

Of expenses embraced in orders on the Treasurer, from January 1 to December 31, 1858.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Brick and stone laying in air chambers, stone gutters and repairing engine house and water basin..	\$974 44
Painting outside of Hospital and material.....	812 44
Lumber.....	666 39
Window guards and blacksmithing.....	309 92
Repairs to water and heating apparatus, valves, &c.,	1,325 98
Steam pipe and fittings, grate bars and eastings....	617 75
Three tons soap-stone.....	18 00
Fixture for dumb-waiters.....	174 48
Lime.....	68 76
Paid Birkinbine for repairs to machinery.....	109 13
Paid Birkinbine in full for balance on water works,	200 00
Hardware, hinges, locks, nails, &c.....	469 61
Paints, oils, glass, &c.....	299 92
Stone for wall at dam.....	101 00
Stone for gutters.....	4 00
Quarrying stone for roads, &c.....	75 00
River sand for filter bed.....	14 80
Cleaning dam.....	51 11
Fire-brick and fire-clay.....	223 50
Plastering.....	211 57
43 bbls. cement.....	118 25
10 bbls. plaster.....	30 00
Brick.....	472 79
Repairing Venitian window blinds.....	43 50
Spouting and repairs to spouting.....	89 77
Nine sets inside blinds for chapel, sash door and sash for cases in museum.....	135 25
One Worthington steam pump and putting up.....	431 45
Repairs to boilers, patching, &c.....	531 88

\$8,580

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

eef, 65,517 lbs.....	\$4,593 05
ork and sausage, 3,979 lbs.....	330 60
ams, 7,850½ lbs.....	946 68
ried beef, 2,150 lbs.....	280 78
ard, 701 lbs.....	84 19
lour, 463 bbls.....	2,899 50
utter, 12,316 lbs.....	2,751 67
offee, 5,766 lbs.....	803 73
ea, 1,382 lbs.....	732 55
ugar, 19,293 lbs.....	1,688 30
andles, 870 lbs.....	215 10
olasses, 884 galls.....	476 08
ish.....	407 70
oap, 6,146 lbs.....	465 89
heese, 778 lbs.....	90 35
oda.....	80 81
tarch.....	23 65
arina, corn starch, arrow root and hominy.....	102 56
rackers.....	53 97
spices.....	101 64
Potatoes, 423¼ bushels.....	328 36
Chocolate, 125 lbs.....	42 70
Salt.....	46 43
Vinegar.....	100 09
Corn and buckwheat meal.....	70 87
Fruit.....	135 37
Matches and shoe blacking.....	11 25
Hops.....	9 83
Gas.....	840 08
Beans, 20½ bushels.....	43 44
Roasting coffee.....	47 31
Eggs.....	18 12
Coal, 1,051 tons 19 cwt. 3 qr.....	2,865 48
Rice, 1,953 lbs.....	84 65
Olive oil, 1 basket.....	6 50
	<hr/> \$21,778 28

REFUNDED.

Overpaid boarding refunded.....

144 53

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

FURNITURE.

Beds and bedding.....	\$1,790 74	
Queensware, glass and stoneware.....	383 72	
Tin and sheet ironware, and mending.....	220 46	
Ten settees for wards.....	80 00	
Walnut book-case.....	19 25	
Combs, hair, tooth and cloth brushes.....	44 25	
Carpeting, oil cloth and matting.....	517 59	
Knives and forks, spoons, razors and looking glasses,	124 69	
Brooms, baskets, brushes and woodenware.....	302 58	
Picture frames for wards.....	47 25	
Table and bed linen, and towelling.....	640 93	
Piano, stool and music.....	130 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,301 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Freight on goods.....	242 26	
Expenses incurred in sending patients home, and pursuing those who eloped.....	213 66	
Clothing for patients.....	3,434 10	
Shade, ornamental and fruit trees.....	192 45	
Stationery, books and printing.....	226 95	
Printing annual report.....	149 13	
Wood cuts for annual report.....	30 00	
Postage.....	184 35	
Lamp and machinery oil, &c.....	167 88	
Undertaker's bill.....	184 00	
Gas fittings and shades.....	61 70	
Rent for coal wharf.....	25 00	
Sundries.....	30 00	
Articles for amusement and instruction of patients,	94 50	
Sewing machine.....	139 00	
Ditching coal wharf.....	48 00	
Cleaning ditches and grounds in front of house....	14 44	
	<hr/>	5,437 4

GARDEN.

Brick and stone for hot beds and laying same.....	101 99	
Making new pale fence and removing old.....	55 10	
Seeds, roots and plants.....	163 88	
Wages of gardener and assistants.....	462 40	
	<hr/>	

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

25

FARM.

654 locust posts.....	\$154 17	
Boards and pickets for fencing and making fence..	271 48	
Seeds and implements.....	105 06	
Repairs to wagons and implements.....	320 27	
Feed for stock.....	3,916 84	
Stock.....	546 00	
Ditching.....	245 50	
Straw.....	22 75	
Horse-shoeing.....	71 49	
Harness and repairing harness.....	60 21	
Wages of farmer and assistants.....	604 61	
	—————	\$6,318 38

MEDICINES.

Drugs and medicines.....	736 98	
Porter.....	192 75	
Alcohol.....	24 00	
Wine.....	49 00	
	—————	1,002 73

WAGES.

Attendants.....	5,684 12	
Engineers.....	780 00	
Carpenters.....	639 28	
Firemen.....	336 00	
Laundry.....	795 69	
Cooks and house maids.....	1,011 36	
Jobber.....	168 00	
Baker.....	180 00	
	—————	9,594 45

Total amount of orders drawn.....	<u>57,941 31</u>
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Total receipts for year 1858, for board of patients, clothing furnished and articles sold.....	<u>\$37,987 01</u>
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All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOEL HINCKLEY, *Steward.*

JANUARY 13, 1859.

BONDS AND FORMS.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

WHEREAS, _____ of _____
the county of _____ has been admitted a patient in the
State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, we _____
_____ the directors of the poor of the county of _____
in behalf of the inhabitants of said county do hereby promise _____ Treasurer of said
Hospital, to pay him or his successor in said office, the sum of _____
dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said
_____ so long as he shall continue a patient in said Hospital, with
such extra charges as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than
ordinary care and attention, to provide for _____ suitable clothing, and
pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for
by the steward of the said Hospital, and to remove _____ from said Hospital
whenever the room occupied by _____ shall be required for a class of pa-
tients having preference by law to be received into said Hospital; and if
_____ shall be removed at the request of _____ before the ex-
piration of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for twenty-
weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty
dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said
Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges
in case of death.

Payment to be made quarterly in advance, and at the time of removal, with
interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____

} *Directors of the Poor of the County of*

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENT.

Form of Physician's Certificate.

I, _____ of _____ do hereby certify,
 that I have this day seen and examined _____ of
 _____ in the county of _____
 and believe _____ to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the State
 Lunatic Hospital.

M. D.

18 .

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I, _____ of _____ hereby request
 that _____ of _____ the patient
 above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Lunatic Hospital.

18 .

BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we _____ of _____ in the
 county of _____ are held and firmly bound unto
 _____ Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital,
 and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the pay-
 ment of which, we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.
 Sealed with our seals, and dated the _____ day of
 18 .

WHEREAS, _____ of _____ of
 the county of _____ and who is insane, has been admitted
 a patient in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg: Now,
 therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligors shall
 pay to the said Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of
 dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long
 as _____ shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be
 occasioned by _____ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and
 shall provide for _____ suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary
 articles of clothing as shall be procured for _____ by the steward of said Hos-
 pital, and shall remove _____ from said Hospital whenever required to do so

by the Superintendent ; and if he shall be removed by the request of either us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages may do to the furniture, or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death ; such payment for board and clothing to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by the order of a court) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician, that he has seen and examined the individual, and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend, that the patient may be received into the Hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance, when brought to the Hospital, and if taken away uncured and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent within that period no part of said payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court of justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woollen cloth, three pairs of woollen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also, a cloak, or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully reserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is two dollars and fifty cents per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from three to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the Superintendent, for extra attention and accommodations. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission for twenty-six weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons.

Those who bring friends, should be prepared to give such a bond; and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The friends of patients making application for admission into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to annex full and complete answers to the following questions :

1. What is the patient's name ?
What is the age ?
Is single or married ?
2. Where was born ?
Where is present residence ?
3. What is occupation ?
If a female, that of the husband or father.
4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner ?
5. Is this the first attack ? if others, when and what were their duration ?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination ? and what is its nature ?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others ? if so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion ?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist ? Has the patient ever made an attempt ? if so, in what manner ?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, &c. ?
Is the patient cleanly in habits ?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition ? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity ?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane ? On the father's or mother's side ?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco ? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits ?
13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge ?
14. What is the cause of this attack ?
15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to ? if so, of what kind, and for how long ?
16. Has the patient received any medical treatment ? has been bled, cupped or blistered ?
17. State any other particulars of the patient's history, which may have a bearing on the present attack.



